

is no more to be justified on the part of the Massachusetts Legislature, than it would be to send a like force to Missouri, with the like purposes. The object might be more easily and safely accomplished in the one case than in the other, but in both cases it is equally repugnant to every principle of internal comity, and likely to prove equally fatal to the harmony and peace of the Union.

We conclude then, that this irruption upon Kansas by the Emigrant Aid Societies and Kansas Leagues, under the patronage of the Massachusetts Legislature, is to be regarded as a new phase of Abolitionism, more practical in its aims, and therefore more dangerous than any form it has yet assumed. We have shown it to be at variance with the true intent of the act of Congress, by which the Territory was opened to settlement; at variance with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and with the institutions of the Territory, already recognized by law; totally destructive to that fellowship and good feeling which should exist between citizens of confederated States; ruinous to the security, peace and prosperity of a neighboring State; unprecedented in our political annals up to this date, and pregnant with the most disastrous consequences to the harmony and stability of the Union. Thus far its purposes have been defeated; but renewed efforts are threatened. Political conventions at the North and Northwest, have declared for the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska law, and anticipating a failure in this direction, are stimulating the Anti-Slavery sentiment to fresh exertions, for Abolitionizing Kansas after the Massachusetts fashion. We have discharged our duty in declaring the light in which the demonstrations are viewed here, and our firm belief of the spirit by which they will be met. If civil war and ultimate disunion be desired, a renewal of these efforts will be admirably adapted to such purpose. Missouri has taken her position in the resolutions adopted by the Lexington Convention, and from that position she will not be likely to recede. It is based upon the Constitution—upon justice and equality of rights among the States. What she has done, and what she is prepared to do, is in self-defense, and self-preservation; and from these duties she will hardly be expected to shrink. With her, every thing is at stake; the security of a large slave property, the prosperity of her citizens, and their exemption from perpetual agitation and border feuds; while the emissaries of Abolition are pursuing a phantom—an abstraction, which if realized, could add nothing to their possession or happiness, and would be productive of decided injury to the race for whose benefit they profess to labor.

If Slavery is an evil, and it is conceded that Congress cannot interfere with it in the States, it is most manifest that its diffusion through a new Territory, where land is valuable and labor productive, tends greatly to ameliorate the condition of the slaves. Opposition to the extension of Slavery is not, then, founded upon any philanthropic views, or upon any love for the slave. It is a mere grasp for political power, beyond what the Constitution of the United States conceals; and it is so understood by the leaders of the movement. And this additional power is not required for constitutional purposes—for the advancement of the general welfare, or the national reputation. For such purposes the majority in the North are already sufficient, and no future events are likely to diminish it. The Slaveholding States are in a minority, but so far, a minority which has commanded respect in the National Councils. It has answered and we hope will continue to subvert the purposes of self-protection. Conservative men from other quarters have come up to the rescue, when the rights of the South have been seriously threatened. But it is essential to the purposes of self-preservation, that this minority should not materially weaken; it is essential to the preservation of our present form of government that the Slave States should retain sufficient power to resist aggression upon an institution peculiar to them alone. Parchment guarantees, as history shows, avail nothing against an overwhelming public clamor. The fate of the Fugitive Slave law affords an instructive warning on the subject, and shows that the most solemn constitutional obligations will be evaded and scorned where popular prejudice resists their execution. The South must rely on herself for protection, and to this end her strength in the Federal Government cannot be safely diminished.

If indeed it be true, as public men at the North have declared, and political assemblies have endorsed, that a determination has been reached in that quarter, to refuse admission to any more Slave States, there is an end to all argument on the subject. To reject Kansas, or any other Territory, from the Union, simply and solely because Slavery is recognized within her limits, would be regarded here, and we presume, throughout the South and Southwest, as an open repudiation of the Constitution—a distinct and unequivocal step toward a dissolution of the Union. We presume it would be so regarded everywhere, North and South. Taken in connection with the abrogation of that provision of the Constitution which enforces the rights of owners of slaves in all the States in the Union, into which they might escape, which has been effected practically throughout nearly

all the Free States, and more formally by solemn legislative acts in a portion of them, the rejection of Kansas on account of Slavery, would be disunion in a form of grosser insult to the fifteen Slave States now comprehended in the nation. It would be a declaration that Slavery was incompatible with republican government, in the face of at least two formal recognitions of its legality, in terms, by the Federal Constitution.

We trust that such counsels have not the remotest prospect of prevailing in our National Legislature, and will not dwell upon the consequences of their adoption. We prefer to anticipate a returning fidelity to national obligations—a consequent prospect—cheering to the patriot of this and other lands—of a continued and perpetual Union.

WM. B. NAPTON, Chairman.
STERLING PRICE,
S. H. WOODSON,
M. OLIVER.

Squatter Sovereign.

"The South, and her Institutions."
STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TERR.,
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1855.
The Best Advertising Medium in the Upper Country.
Circulation Over Two Thousand!!

In this Paper the Laws of Congress are Published by Authority.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. David R. Atchison,
of Missouri.

Corn is now being harvested in Kansas, and the crops prove to be much better than was at first expected.

At the nullifier's election, held on Tuesday the 2d inst., in Doniphan, Squire Reeder got about twelve votes, all told!

Good.—The Richmond Whig states that many Virginians are emigrating this season to this Territory.

The weather, during the past week has been mild and pleasantly cool; the general health of Atchison good.

There is a good opening in Atchison for a Barber. We have no hesitancy in saying that the business will be profitable here.

The Lewis Borne made another trip to Weston on Friday last, returning again heavily loaded with lumber and houses, on Monday morning.

Our friends who are indebted to us for Subscription, Advertising or Job Work, will confer an especial favor by liquidating immediately.

Unpatronized beauty is scarce in Kansas! There is not an unmarried lady in Atchison. Poor show, this, for Editors and others, wishing to form matrimonial partnerships!

Owing to a "run-away" and "break-down" of the mail coach, our paper did not leave Atchison last week, until Wednesday morning. We are promised a slower and surer team this week.

A train of six wagons from Page county Virginia, filled with emigrants and their chattles and slaves, passed through Winchester on Saturday week, bound for Missouri and Kansas.

Hox, David R. Atchison of Missouri, has been invited to deliver an address on Slavery before a Boston audience. We have not learned whether he has accepted the invitation.

The New Lucy has been sold to the Pacific Railroad Company for \$24,000. She is intended to run between Herman and St. Joseph, in connection with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

On our inside will be found a few lines, describing very richly the supposed feelings of Gov. Reeder, on his removal from office. We solicit a continuance of these poetic favors from the author.

Blackwood.—We are indebted to the American publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., New York, for the October number of Blackwood. It is one of the most valuable of magazines.

We are indebted to Mr. Thomas Murphy Esq., of Libertyville for a very polite invitation to attend a social party to be given at the Thompson House, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 31st, and also the grand Ball, to come off on the Friday evening following. Anticipating as we do a rich time, we shall strive to be present on those occasions.

KENTUCKIANS FOR KANSAS.—A letter has been received in this city, stating that five or six families, with a large number of slaves, were to leave Kentucky on the 5th of October, for Atchison, K. T. May life, health and good luck attend them on their journey thither.

Gen. Atchison.
Next month the Legislature of Missouri meets, and the fate of this champion of Southern Rights, will be decided. It is natural that the Squatters of Kansas should feel a deep and abiding interest in the result of the Senatorial election in Missouri, as one of our true and tried friends is a candidate before that body. We are under obligations to this veteran statesman for the many services rendered during his late Senatorial career, and shall expect more favors from him in the event of his re-election. No man in the Union can do as much for Kansas, and when we knock for admission into the family of States, we shall need his able counsel and valuable assistance.

If Atchison is defeated for the U. S. Senate, it will appear to us that Missouri is indifferent to our fate.—That she is willing that the Pro-Slavery settlers of Kansas should be driven from our homes by the paupers and criminals of the Yankee cities. It would look to us that Free Soilism was a popularism in Missouri; for what other objection can be urged against Gen. Atchison, but that he is too true to the South! It was through his indomitable perseverance that the obnoxious Missouri restriction was removed, and Southern citizens permitted to enter Kansas on a footing with the less deserving people of the North, and it was his personal popularity that contributed so much towards the success and final passage of the Kansas-Nebraska acts. Defeat him then, and you virtually repudiate his course in Congress,—you repudiate the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," which is so republican in principle, and so advantageous to the South. People may argue that there are others, entertaining the same views, who may supply his place. We must beg leave to differ with that class. Atchison's defeat would be chronicled in the North as an Abolition victory! It would embolden the timid Free Soiler of Missouri to proclaim his abolition sentiments. Eastern emigration to Missouri and Kansas would receive a new impetus, until eventually we would be overrun by the insolent and overbearing disciples of Eli Thayer & Co.—Kansas will, in that event, be a free Territory, and God only knows what will then become of Missouri. We do not know of any one act that would tend to discourage Southern settlers in Kansas, more than the defeat of Atchison.

We do not pretend to be a prophet or even a descendant of one; but it requires no far seeing eye to view the consequences tending upon Atchison's defeat. If Missouri would wish to be true to her own interest—and befriend her sister Territory; let her under no considerations exchange Gen. Atchison for any other citizen of her populous State.

SLAVE LABOR IN KANSAS.—That Kansas is adapted to Slave labor, no one will deny, who has any knowledge of the country. There are many slaves now in the Territory, and those who are hired out are commanding large wages. A good female slave, capable of doing housework and cooking, will readily bring one hundred and fifty dollars per year. Laboring lands are in demand at from thirty to fifty dollars per month. Smaller servants, capable of nursing, or doing other light work, can be readily hired out at fair prices.—The demand for Slave labor at this time is greater than the supply, and presents a good opening for the Slaveholders of the South, who are willing to remove to a country where their property will greatly increase in value, and their servants pay them a large interest on the amount of money invested. To the Southern Farmer Kansas presents a fine field for profitable employment. Our soil is adapted to the growth of hemp, tobacco, wheat, corn, and other staple products, and will produce equal to the best lands in Kentucky or Missouri. Land, in any quantity, can be purchased at the Government price, (\$1.25 per acre) and a ready market is near at hand for every thing that can possibly be produced on a farm. We invite our southern friends to flock into this Territory, and take up our rich lands at the exclusion of the criminals and paupers of the eastern cities. We hope by next spring to welcome a large number of Southern Planters to the Pro-Slavery Territory of Kansas.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Political parties in the old Bay State are quite numerous.—We see that there are four distinct political organizations, each party claiming the election to come off in November next.—The plurality vote elects all officers, and the general state ticket to be chosen by the people this year, embrace a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, and Attorney General. A Legislature and county officers are also to elect. The Lowell Advertiser makes the following calculation on the gubernatorial vote this fall:

Gardner, (Know Nothing) 40,000
Bench, (Democrat) 44,000
Rockwell, (Republican) 28,000
Appleton, (Whig) 8,000
We are of the opinion that the Democratic Ticket will be successful by a larger majority than is given by the Advertiser.

A new Post Office has been established at Iatan, Mo., a town of considerable importance, situated on the mail route between Atchison and Weston. We are pleased to hear that our old friend Dr. W. W. Dougherty has been appointed Postmaster.

National Democracy.
Between the fires of the "Pioneer" on the one side and the "Register" on the other, we are likely to become a non-descript. One accuses and vilifies us for being a "National Democrat," and the other, for not being one.

The Pioneer is right when he calls us a National Democrat, so far as issues are concerned outside of the Territory. We have always been "hard" working members of that party, (where it could work), and whenever we can be recognized as a part of the Democracy of the Nation, we will be one of them again. But we are opposed to agitating it as a mere abstraction here, where we are outside the "pale" of the Union, and where by so doing we would injure the Pro-Slavery interest, which we hold paramount to all others.

The Register does it with all malicious injustice, when it accuses us and the Kansas Legislature of "repudiating the National Democracy," "as dangerous to the Union." He knew that he was creating a false impression when he made the charge. He quotes from a set of resolutions passed by the Legislature of Kansas drawn up by a Democrat, and the language used, as quoted by him, is a garbled extract, and was part of a resolution condemning the move made here by the Abolitionists, to organize the National Democratic party. The very men that started it are now repudiating it, and the Administration, and we defy any man to show where we have ever, by a single word, said aught against the Democratic party of the Union. But the base imposture attempted to be palmed off on us by Lane, Delahay, Reeder, Johnson, Parrott & Co.—all of whom have since denounced the Administration and repudiated everything but Free Soilism, we did denounce from its inception, and have warned our friends against it, as a device, not of Democrats, but of Abolitionists.

ROSS, THE TEMPERANCE LECTURER.
Wherever this fanatical calumniator speaks the worst of consequences result from such meetings. We have noticed lately, in several of our Missouri exchanges that his course has been marked with his usual disregard of truth, and violation of the rights of private individuals. We cannot look upon that person as a true temperance man, who will encourage such a person in lecturing, when the bad results following such an act is so apparent to every one. Ross has done the Temperance cause more injury than the combined influence of all its opponents; and we know of nothing better calculated to impede the cause, than to encourage this fellow in going from town to town, inciting neighbor against neighbor, and raising disturbances in communities heretofore peaceable and quiet. As a well-wisher of the Temperance cause, we suggest that Ross' name be stricken off the list of Temperance Lecturers, as being unworthy to receive support and encouragement from an intelligent people.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Our town was honored on Saturday last, with a visit from Col. Alexander, and Judge Payne of Leavenworth City. We found both of the above named gentlemen to be courteous and affable in their manners, and worthy the appellation of "clever fellows." Col. Alexander, we understand, is a native of Pennsylvania, and is one of that class of Northern Patriots, who are willing to accede to the South their constitutional rights. He has, during his sojourn in the Territory, been an active and valuable member of the Pro-Slavery party; commanding at all times, the respect and confidence of his friends. The Colonel at no distant day, will be called into the service of his party; in any position he may be placed, he will reflect honor on himself and credit to the party that may elect him.

Judge Headley's Brick Building adjoining our office is progressing rapidly under the management of Mr. Bennett the contractor. We understand that Mr. Bennett's second kiln of brick is nearly ready for use, so that those wishing to build this fall, had better make an early application. Brick buildings are the cheapest edifice a person can erect in Kansas.

HARD TO GET DOWN.—The Rollins Press of Missouri have all been pitching into Dr. Peabody, of the Dollar Journal. The Dr. we think is entirely too hard for the chase. Peabody has whittled his neighbor Switzer, of the Statesman, down to a 0, and is now working away on that.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The last number of this useful publication, is accompanied with a magnificent title page for the volume just closed. The American is the best paper of its kind in the Union, and we recommend mechanics to take it. The price is only \$2.00 per annum. Address, Mann & Co., publishers, New York.

A DEAD POLITICIAN.—Benton! what has become of him? Twelve months ago the name of this personage appeared daily in the papers of the Union. Now "there is none so poor to do him reverence."—Well may we exclaim, "How the mighty have fallen!"

The "Border Ruffian" is the name of a paper soon to be issued from Richfield, Clay Co., Mo. We suppose it will endorse the course of Atchison, Stringfellow & Co.

The total population of Boston has been ascertained to be 163,000.

Congressional Election.		
Below will be found the official vote of the Congressional Election, held on the 1st inst.		
COUNTIES.	WHITFIELD.	REEDER.
Atchison,	192	27
Brown,	4	
Calhoun,	29	
Douglass,	332	
Doniphan,	250	
Franklin,	15	
Jefferson,	42	3
Johnson,	190	
Leavenworth,	884	6
Lykins,	220	
Linn,	67	
Marshall,	171	
Nemaha,	6	
Riley,	28	
Shawnee,	75	
Total,	2505	36
Whitfield's maj.	2469	

A very small vote was polled, and the above returns exhibit the proportioned strength of the two parties, although not one-third of the full vote was given.—Kansas is Pro-Slavery, without doubt. It will be an insult to question again her soundness on that question.

We call attention to the Pro-Slavery address on our first page. It is a document, which, if read by Southern men, will disabuse their minds of many false impressions about Kansas.

The article is drawn up by Judge Napton, once a distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court of Mo., Sterling Price, Gov. of Mo., both Democrats, and Messrs. Woolson and Oliver, Whigs, the former a distinguished Lawyer of Independence, and the other the Member of Congress from the Plate District, and known for his conservatism.

Read it, good men, North and South.

BALL AT LIBERTY.—Preparations are being made for a grand Agricultural and Mechanical Ball, to be given at the Thompson House, in Liberty, Mo., on the evening of the 2d of November. The supper to be furnished by Mr. Murphy, the gentlemanly and worthy host of the Thompson House. We bespeak a glorious time on that occasion, where the youth and beauty of the upper country will assemble in great numbers. We know of several pretty ones from Buchanan and Platte Counties, that expect to be present on the occasion.

A LUCKY EDITOR.—The Paris Mercury man is a lucky fellow. In every issue of his paper he acknowledges the receipt of either a new hat, coat, quantity of fruit, or money from his subscribers, and in his issue of Oct. 3d, he chronicles the receipt of several packages of silver spoons. We wish this country was settled with such people as patronize the Mercury, and perhaps we might be the recipients of such favors.

MARK THIS!—Know Nothing Lieutenant Brown, of Massachusetts, says the object to be accomplished by the fusionists is this:—That the free States shall take possession of the government by their united votes and administer it. In brief, make vassals of the other fifteen States. A modest object, and when the Know Nothings accomplish it, their government will be very short.

GODDY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The October number of this valuable monthly has been received. It is handsomely illustrated and is full of choice and valuable reading matter. Its fashion plates, and designs for various articles of ladies' dress, are features in this periodical which have tended in a great measure, to give it its present wide-spread popularity, especially with the ladies, by many of whom it is regarded as almost indispensable. Terms, \$3.00 per year, or two copies for \$5.00.

GRAHAM FOR OCTOBER.—This old and favorite magazine came to hand by the last mail. The October number is quite equal to any of its predecessors. We append the terms of Graham,—one copy one year, in advance, three dollars; two copies, five dollars; six copies, ten dollars.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The October number of this periodical, the best now published,—has been received. Either of the many sterling articles it contains; are more than worth the subscription price for one year.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for October is on our table, and we presume the patrons of this work will find this equal to any of the preceding numbers.

Another series of lectures on Slavery is contemplated in Boston, the coming season, similar to the one of last winter.—Hon. A. P. Butler of South Carolina has given some assurance that he will deliver one of the course.

A man named Bagley, 107 years old, has just purchased 160 acres of land in Minnesota, on which he says he intends to settle.

Smith, the razor strop man, widely known as a shrewd, wide awake Yankee, has become a spiritual medium.

Gen. Whitfield will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Patent Office Report.

The receipts for three nights of Madame Rachel's performances amounted to \$12,500.

Troy, the County Seat of Doniphan Co.
We are informed by Judge Payne, one of the Commissioners appointed to locate the County seat of Doniphan, that this beautiful place has been selected as the spot. Troy is a new town, recently laid off by Judge LeCompt, Col. Alexander, Judge Payne and Mr. Whitehead, and is situated in the geographical center of the county. It lies on the south-west part of section seventeen, in Washington Township, being a distance of about fifteen miles from Atchison, sixteen miles south of Iowa Point, and thirteen miles from Doniphan. Troy is situated in a fine region of country, and cannot fail to make one of the most populous cities in Kansas Territory. The survey of the place will be completed in a short time, when the lots will be thrown into market.

GEN. LINCOLN ON THE STUMP.—At a meeting at Bloomington, Indiana, Gen. Linder of Illinois, made a most excellent speech. In the report of it in the Bloomington News Letter, we find the following illustrative and instructive anecdote, told by him. The report says:

He then turned his battery upon the abolitionists, and poured into them volley after volley of the most terrible and eloquent invective. He told an anecdote of an old man, who was complaining bitterly to his neighbor about his family misfortunes.—"Why, what's the matter?" The old man replied: "My oldest daughter has married a mulatto!" Well, that is very bad, indeed," said his neighbor. "But," added the old man, "the worst is to tell yet—my other daughter has married an Abolitionist!" [Laughter and immense applause.]

THE FREE SOIL ELECTION.—We are told that the Free Soilers, with their self-appointed Judges of the election, were permitted to vote for Reeder as many times as they desired. We are also informed that some of the more enthusiastic voted as often as ten times!! Verily; this is a progressive age! We do not know whether with their ten votes apiece, throwing in all the old women and boys, who we are assured took part in the election, they succeeded in polling as many votes as was given by a portion of the Pro-Slavery party at the legal election of the 1st instant. It is a matter of small consequence if they did. Unless the Constitution is trampled under foot, Reeder's right to a seat in Congress will not even be entertained by that body.

DELAWARE.—This is, without question, one of the best points in Kansas Territory for the merchant, mechanic, or man of capital. Other towns are more noisy and showy, but do not present more advantages. We feel that we are doing the emigrant in search of a location a favor, when we recommend this place as a suitable town to settle in. Property is increasing in value daily, and a person by laying out a small sum in lots, may in a few years become independently rich. Believe us reader, when we tell you that Delaware is destined to be the largest town in Leavenworth county.

COUNTY SEAT OF LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.—Our neighbors of Leavenworth County have gone through an exciting election on the question of locating their County Seat. A very large vote was polled, and Delaware, the most central point on the Missouri river, has a majority of the votes! Three cheers for Delaware, she has outworked and outvoted the less deserving towns of Kickapoo and Leavenworth City. The people of Leavenworth County, (?) we think, have made a very judicious selection. The following is the official vote:

Delaware,	929	Centerville,	84
Kickapoo,	881	G. Centre,	55
Leavenworth,	727	Scatterling,	3

ATCHISON SLIGHTED.—The Free Soilers slighted this place by not giving us a voting precinct on the day of their election. It is something very strange that a poll should not have been opened at the county seat of the county, in place of the open prairie, several miles distant! Perhaps they could not get men to serve as judges of a Free Soil election at this place. It is more than probable.

PEATIE ARGUS.—This straggling journal comes to us this week greatly enlarged and otherwise improved. We are glad our neighbors in Weston have met with that encouragement that justifies this improvement. The Argus is a good family paper, being Southern in feeling, in sentiment and in action. It is the only paper published in Weston that has any claim to the patronage of a southern people.

The Weston Reporter's late Editor is now a resident of this Territory, and is a toad in the puddle with other Abolitionists. The present Editor of the Reporter is a fresh importation from "Yankee Land," and is trying to trick the people into the belief of his "soundness on the goose." Look out for a change at the next passing breeze.

We have sent a great many papers lately to persons who promised to pay on the receipt of the first number. Many have failed to comply with their promise. We hope this hint will be heeded.

JUST 400 YEARS AGO.—The first book ever printed with a date appeared in 1465, just four centuries ago this very year. Nine years after, the Koran began to be publicly read at Constantinople, and at the same time the Bible was sent forth on the wings of the press.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—As some of our cotemporaries seem to be in doubt as to the manner in which the next Democratic National Convention is to be constituted, we publish the following resolutions of the last Democratic National Convention, held at Baltimore, for general information:

Resolved, That in constituting future National Conventions, the Democratic party, in order to secure the respective rights of the States to their relative representation in such conventions, each State shall be entitled to twice the number of delegates that it has votes in the electoral college, and no more; and that the Democratic National Committee, in making arrangements for the next National Convention, provide such number of seats therein for each State, and secure the same to the delegates elect.

Resolved, That the time of holding the next Convention be designated by the Democratic National Committee; and that in their call, the above resolution be inserted as the rule for choosing delegates.

THE WAY AMERICANS RULE AMERICA IN PHILADELPHIA.—A Philadelphia correspondent of the Trenton True American, gives the following interesting illustration of Know Nothingism in the Quaker city:

A few evenings since, a police officer named Sapin entered a house and robbed it of several hundred dollars worth of jewelry, and a considerable amount of money. The property was found secreted in the rear of the station house to which the officer was attached. This Sapin is a know-nothing brawler, and a fair sample of the sort of men to whom the government of this city has been confided. We have now about fifteen know-nothing officials locked up or under bail, charged with criminal offences—"Americans" ruling America—"hail Kollumbury!"

The Editor of the Tallahassee Floridian, a democratic paper, addressed a letter some weeks ago to the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, soliciting his views upon the American movement. Mr. Dickinson replied, and his letter is published in the Floridian. He states that he is opposed to secret political societies, and is not disposed to make one's birthplace the standard of merit; though he admits the evils arising from the appointment of foreigners to office. He is decidedly in favor, however, of that part of the Philadelphia platform which relates to slavery.

The New York Dutchman says that whoever wishes to get along in this world, has only to take a few lessons of a hen chasing a grasshopper. With a long neck and sharp eye, take a few hurried steps, stop short, peep over, peep under, down to the left, now to the right, one flutter and a rush, and then you have him.—That's the way its done.

The Democratic Territorial Convention of New Mexico have re-nominated Hon. Mr. Gallegos for Congress. Mr. Gallegos won the confidence and respect of the last House of Representatives by his gentlemanly deportment, unswerving integrity of character, decided talents, and untiring devotion to the interests of his constituents.

REVISION OF THE BIBLE.—In the British House of Commons, recently, Mr. Heywood, the member from Lancashire, gave notice that he should, at the next session, move "an address to her majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to appoint a committee to inquire into the state of the authorized version of the Bible, and to prepare a plan for the further revision of that translation."

RACHEL was requested by her countrymen in New York, to recite the "Marseillaise Hymn." She declined to do so, alleging that the condition of her vocal organs would not permit the effort.—When she first recited it in Paris, in the year 1848, the scene is said to have been one, the most extraordinary that ever occurred within the walls of a Theatre; the audience became almost frantic with the enthusiasm it excited.

READER! Have you paid your subscription to the Squatter Sovereign? If not, before you read another line in our paper, forward us two dollars, the amount you owe. We promise all of our subscribers who will settle with us without further dunning, "pleasant dreams" for the rest of the year.

GROWING.—Twenty new houses are now in process of erection in Atchison.—Among the number are several substantial brick buildings. We think that in less than twelve months, Atchison, will be the first city in Kansas, in point of wealth and population.

A democratic editor in Illinois, annoyed by the abuse of a know-nothing cotemporary, effectually stops his mouth by the following pointed question:—"How did you feel the first time you took the sacrament after having taken an oath in a know-nothing lodge to virtually lie to every person who should interrogate you in relation to your connection with such an order?"

The defeat of the Prohibitory Liquor law party in Maine—in the State in which the law originated—looks very much like the commencement of a reaction that will finally and unquestionably put an end to compulsory temperance legislation.

Georgia Election.
COLUMBIA S. C. October 3, 1855.
Johnson, Democrat, is elected Governor of Georgia by about 5,000 majority.—The Democrats have also a large majority of the Congressmen.